(LIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2638.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1797.

VIENNA, *April* 29.

YESTERDAY the following proclamation was published:—"The preliminary articles of peace are signed, in consequence of which hostilities have ceased, and the hope of a speedy restoration of peace is brought nearer to its completion.

"His Imperial majesty will feel the most heart-felt pleasure, should he succeed in his endeavours to put an end to the war, and spare the effusion of human blood, and by a lasting peace to secure the honour and happiness of his beloved subjects. His majesty has therefore given it in charge to the undersigned, to give public notice of the signing of the preliminary articles of peace, and the consequent retiring of the French army; and since by this event the country of Lower Austria is freed from the immediate danger with which it was threatened, his majesty will no longer impose on his brave and loyal subjects the burthen of bearing arms, and therefore commands that the general levy be superceded. His Imperial majesty has likewise given orders that a medal shall be struck suitable to the occasion, which shall be worn on the breast by those who voluntarily took up arms for the general levy, as an honourable testimony of the gratitude of their country for their fidelity and valour.

"It is now, therefore, the wish of his majesty, that the peasants should return to their rustic labours, the students to their schools, and the artisans to their respective employments; and by their industry, economy, and morals, distinguish themselves as much as by the spirit with which they armed in defence of their country. Should, however, contrary to every expectation, the pacific views of his Imperial majesty be frustrated by any adverse circumstances, he is confident that he can rely on the tried valour and unshaken fidelity of all his subjects.

(Signed) "FRANCIS COUNT VON SAURAU.

"Vienna, April 28."

VERONA, *April* 18.

The Veronese have just risen *en masse*, and there are 45,000 men in arms. The insurgents have taken possession of the Chusa. Part of the garrison were massacred; the rest were made prisoners.

Yesterday a desperate conflict took place in the town. It lasted four hours, and 600 French in the garrison were cut to pieces. The survivors retreated to the three castles, whence they keep up a continual fire upon the town, without doing any material damage.

Count Neiberg, commander of the advanced guard of Laudon's corps, arrived this day, amid the shouts of Vive l'Empereur! Vive St. Marc! to settle the terms of the armistice.

The Veronese have already taken 3000 French prisoners. General Balland having threatened to bombard the town, a message was sent, assuring him, that for every bomb he threw into the town, 20 Frenchmen and four women should be conducted to the Stone Bridge, and shot.

April 24.

Six hundred Sclavonian troops have arrived, and more hourly expected, to co-operate with the peasants.

The French army entered Verona this day. A deputation was sent to propose a capitulation. The result of the conference was, the capitulation of the town, the disarming of the insurgents, and the arrest of those who organised the massacre of the French. Three thousand slaves have become prisoners of war, and are about to be marched to Milan.

MILAN, *May* 8.

General Buonaparte was met at Mestre by the Venetian envoys on the 3d instant. He stopped there, and promised to wait their further determination.

General Buonaparte and Clarke are returned hither. The troops of the republic occupy the whole of the Venetian Terra Firma. The Venetian revolution is completed, with the consent of the noblesse. The new government will be purely democratic.

CADIZ, *April* 25.

Our fleet begins already to feel the influence of admiral Massaredo's popularity—the confidence inspired by his talents, induces a hope that our late disasters will be repaired. Two hundred of our officers have been recovered, who, through disgust, threw up their commissions. The fleet consists of 30 sail of the line, and will be reinforced by four more towards the end of May, two of them three deckers.

BASLE, *May* 18.

Many letters from Francfort assure us that a strong column of the army of the Sambre and Meuse was on the march for Hanover, to oblige the king of England to make peace. If there be any truth in this report, Prussia, which has guaranteed the neutrality of Hanover, must concur with the French Directory.

HAGUE, *May* 4.

Official communication has been made of a letter from Petersburg, declaring that Paul I. had given orders to pay to the inhabitants of the Batavian republic, the interests, and arrears due to them. This act of justice is more pleasing to the Dutch than to the Russians.

PARIS, 22 Floreal, *May* 11.

Mention is made, in the Tyrol, of 3 parties; one for a confederacy with Switzerland, the other for independence, and the third for Austria. This last party is the weakest.

We are certain, that there are secret articles in the preliminaries of peace. These articles relate to Venice, Mantua, and some other petty Italian states. We must respect the motives which have determined government to be silent upon these objects, and we shall follow the same mode of conduct until peace has been definitively signed.

[REDACTEUR.]

May 15.

The members of the Directory of the Cisnadana republic are chosen; their names are Magnani and Guiss Vilni of Bologne, and Ricci of Modena.

Three ships of the line and two frigates are about to sail from Toulon, to cruise before the island of Corsica.

M. Azzara, minister of Spain, arrived at Florence from Rome on the 21st April. It is supposed that the political and religious differences between the Pope and Spain will not be soon settled.

May 16.

It is said that Barthelemi will not accept the office of directory, to which he has been summoned by the wishes of his fellow-citizens; but it is believed, that they who are to be the electors, will persist in pressing upon him this testimony of the gratitude of the French.

Pichegru was to set out for Paris on the 25th Floreal, (May 16.)

Verniac, late ambassador from the republic to Constantinople, is at Paris.

The council of Five Hundred yesterday resolved itself into a general committee, to hear a message from the Directory. It is said to have related to a demand for the repeal of the resolutions upon the mode of renewing the Executive Directory.

May 18.

The moment that the Venetian government received information of Buonaparte's manifesto, the doge summoned an extraordinary meeting of the senate, in order to take into consideration the state of the republic; and, with only five dissentient voices, it was decreed, that the government should suspend all its functions; that the republic should throw itself on the mercy of the French republic, and accept from her a provisional government; and also, that the Proveditori, and other magistrates of whose conduct France has reason to complain, should be given up, that they may be punished for the atrocities lately perpetrated against the French.

The news circulated in several of our prints, that the English government has demanded a passport for the purpose of sending a new negotiator to this capital, is without foundation.

By order of the police, patriots of the south are daily arrested here, who come to fraternize with their brethren of Paris.

May 29.

What has passed at Venice has seriously interested all the friends of the republic of Lombardy. The reports of an indemnification made to the emperor in the republic of Venice, have occasioned great uneasiness. Nothing could be worse for us, than to see the power of Austria increase and establish itself in Italy. But what assures us that it is for the interest of France to keep the emperor from the Adriatic is, that he will not fail to increase the commerce of his states in the Levant, to the detriment of Marseilles and France.

June 1.

The minds of the true French are firm. The choice of the people discovers that they wish the constitution; that they wish for the return of justice and order. The list of candidates proposed for the place of director, is sufficient to convince us of the spirit which prevails in the Council of Five Hundred. They manifest a strong inclination to support the government, when they place men worthy of it in authority to give honour, and to secure the greatest respect to it.

The Council of the Ancients have chosen Barthelemi one of the directors: out of 218 votes he had 175.

LONDON, *May* 16.

Yesterday morning an express was received in town from earl Howe, at Portsmouth; and in the course of the day, several communications were made by the Telegraphe. We are happy in being enabled to confirm to our readers not only the general agreeable issue of the late business at Portsmouth, but to add the following particulars relative to the proceedings of earl Howe on Saturday last, in the complete and definitive arrangements of the business.

The Royal William, contrary to report, had never moved from Spithead. It was on board of this ship that earl Howe appointed the delegates of the fleet to meet him, definitively to arrange the disagreements between the men and their officers.

At 3-4 past 10, A. M. on Saturday, the Royal William made the signal that the delegates of the fleet were coming from St. Helen's on board that ship to meet earl Howe.

The port admiral, Sir Peter Parker went on board the Royal William to receive his lordship.

At a quarter past 11, A. M. the signal was made from the Royal William, that the delegates were all on board; and in a quarter of an hour after, earl Howe arrived on board that ship, where he was received with all the honours due to his rank.

At 12 o'clock at noon the delegates were permitted to wait on his lordship in the admiral's cabin; at two, the delegates finally agreed to accept the pardon offered by his lordship, ratified by the king, and that such pardon should be issued by the admiralty, in a manner that it might be pasted up in different parts of his majesty's ships. They likewise expressed a hope that all grievances and offences should be buried in oblivion from that moment.

The delegates respectfully hoped that the admiralty would supercede some officers who had made themselves particularly obnoxious by acts of tyranny and oppression, in the execution of their duty. This was assented to by earl Howe, so that the disagreeable and alarming business which has of late so much, and so painfully, occupied the public attention, is now at length completely adjusted; and we may consider the fleet as in a state fit for immediate action, and, we trust, if the opportunity offers, of effectual service.

The destination of the marquis Cornwallis is at length settled; he does not go to India, but to Ireland, to take the command of the army, for which service troops are under orders to hold themselves in readiness.

On the 8th instant, the first division of the 88th regiment, or Connaught rangers, marched from Chatham barracks for Portsmouth, where they are to be immediately embarked for Jersey. This is the third time this regiment has been completed since the commencement of the war.

Captain Holloway has gone on board his ship, the Duke, of 98 guns, to resume the command of that ship.

Two captains are gone to Portsmouth to supercede others that are particularly objected to by the seamen.

Mr. Simms, the lieutenant of marines, is in a fair way of recovery. It is now well known that several persons in the fleet have held a correspondence with the corresponding society, one of whose adherents was apprehended on Wednesday last, on account of some improper interference in the present unhappy disputes and committed to Winchester gaol.

May 18.

A letter from Monaghan, in the north of Ireland, received by the Dublin mail of yesterday, states, that a captain Leslie, with 32 of his yeomanry corps, had been attacked by 150 United Irishmen, who had the audacity to demand of captain Leslie and his party, their arms, which they had received but that day in Charlemont, and as the United Irishmen imagined, without ammunition. Captain Leslie replied coolly, that "they should have arms," and drawing a pistol from the holster, shot the leader through the body. The men under his command following his brave example, in a short time killed twenty of the assailants, and put the remainder to flight. Many of the assailants who escaped were severely wounded—Twenty dead bodies were found in the road.

May 24.

At a very late hour last night, Paris papers to the 20th instant, reached town by express. They bring intelligence, dated at Genoa, on the 3d instant, of the French army having taken possession of all the states of Terra Firma, belonging to the Venetians. The great body of this army is placed between Mestre and Justina; so that there is nothing but the water between the French and the Venetians; and it is thought this obstacle will not long avail.

The Courier of the Lower Rhine, a paper printed at Wesel under the protection of the king of Prussia, having published some articles from the Quotidienne Paris Journal, which have displeased the Directory, the

Prussian administration have, at the instance of the French government, condemned the editor to pay a fine of 120 dollars, and compelled him to publish his Gazette for the future at Emerick, where a French garrison is established. It appears from this, that the Directory have more influence on the cabinets of the sovereigns in alliance with them, than over their own subjects.

Mr. M'Cartin, an Irishman, and commissary of troops at Nantes, has been chosen deputy to the legislative body, by the electoral assembly of the Lower Loire. He is generally represented as a citizen of the strictest integrity, and of the most virtuous political principles.

The Papal governor of Peruvia, in the district of Ancona, has published an edict relative to the peace, in which a particular encomium is bestowed upon general Buonaparte, and the republican troops, declaring, that the French nation is indisputably the best friend to his holiness, and that his subjects were bound to pay them all possible attention under pain of death.

The presence of Buonaparte at Milan, and the declaration made in favour of the independence of that country is said to have excited the most lively enthusiasm. The military power of the new republic is forming with the utmost expedition, and the arrival of the general was celebrated by a brilliant fete.

Monsieur Quirini, the ambassador from the government of Venice, has received orders to leave France within the space of 3 days.

Yesterday arrived a mail from Ireland, which has brought a number of papers to the 18th inst. containing a fuller account of the important debates on a reform of parliament on the preceeding day; by some of these we are given to understand that the opposition in the Irish house of commons have determined not to attend the house any longer.—Mr. Grattan, in the concluding part of his speech on the subject of reform, is said to have declared this in the following terms:—"We have offered our measure—you will reject it—we deprecate yours; you will persevere; having no hopes left to persuade, or dissuade, and having discharged our duty, we shall trouble you no more, and, after this day, shall not attend the house of commons."

It does not appear by the letters from Ireland that any serious action has taken place since the affair of the fourteenth, in the neighbourhood of Dundalk; but several straggling parties belonging to the conspirators have been made prisoners in different parts of the kingdom. The insurgents commence their assaults without order or method; their chiefs still remain secreted, they have no rallying point; and from their proceedings, they are considered to be little more than a predatory banditti.

Yesterday some dispatches were received at the secretary of state's office from Gibraltar brought over by the Lisbon mail, which state the arrival of the British forces from the Isle of Elba on the coast of Italy; and that, in consequence regiments had been sent to Portugal to augment the British brigade in that kingdom.

The counter-address of the city (in opposition to the one voted at the late Common Hall, praying for the dismissal of his majesty's present ministers) has already obtained more than 2000 signatures.

Saturday and yesterday there was another very large delivery of dollars from the mint in the Tower, to the bank of England.

Information was received in town yesterday of an attempt having been lately made to create a defection in the Cheshire militia, by means of seditious hand-bills, privately distributed at their habitations in the dead of the night. The men immediately called a meeting, at which none of the officers were present, and unanimously resolved to pay out of their own pockets one hundred pounds for the detection of the authors, printers, and publishers of the infamous placarts.—Similar circumstances have happened with two other regiments of militia, an account of which has been received at the secretary of state's office.

On Sunday night last seditious hand-bills were distributed at most of the sentry boxes about the Park, and in Westminster, which were burnt by all the soldiers into whose hands they fell.

The non-commissioned officers and privates of the 9th regiment of dragoons, the Kilkenny, Antrim, Longford, Tyrone, Wexford, and Waterford, regiments of militia, the 1st regiment of fencible cavalry, and the Angusshire fencibles, have publicly contradicted the prejudicial insinuations lately thrown out against their loyalty, and offered rewards for the apprehension of any persons who may attempt to disseminate improper principles among the soldiery.

By a letter received from Newry, in Ireland, we are informed that about 5 days ago about 400 of the country people surrounded and attacked a party of the ancient British regiment of horse which lately went to that country. The party amounted only to 20, but charged with such spirit that they soon routed the whole multitude who assailed them, twelve of whom were killed, and the others made their escape to the adjacent mountains.

The troops assembled at Portsmouth on the late mutiny are ordered to their former stations.

In the week preceding the last there was the greatest fall of snow at Buxton, in Derbyshire, that has been known for a number of years.

There never was at this period of the year a greater promise of abundance in corn and fruit than the country in every direction now presents.

PLYMOUTH DOCK, *May* 21.

This day the delegates of the men of war at this port returned from Portsmouth; at twelve o'clock every ship was manned, and gave three cheers; and a band of music on board the Cambridge played "God save the king," and "Rule Britannia." The men will now return to their duty as usual.

The crew of the Powerful last evening flogged and ducked a surgeon's mate for ill conduct, and afterwards drummed him on shore. We hope this will be the last disagreeable circumstance that will happen.

It is reported that lord Howe will be here this evening, to settle every dispute with the seamen.

A frigate under a press of sail, from the westward, has just landed an officer at Cawsand, supposed to have brought dispatches, as the frigate, the moment the boat came off, again stood away to the eastward. It is strongly conjectured that she is from Ireland.

The Speedwell sloop of war, also from the westward, is now coming into the Sound, under all the sail she can crowd, from which circumstance it is probable she may be also charged with dispatches.

SEVEN O'CLOCK, P. M.

I have just time, before the post leaves this, to inform you, that the fleet under the command of lord Bridport are now off this harbour, standing to the westward, with the wind at S. W. by S.

The Royal George about ten minutes since hove in stays, and is now standing off with her head to the south east, with a signal for the other ships to follow.

FROM THE PARIS PAPERS.

Letter from general Werneck, commander in chief of the corps of the Imperial army of the Lower Rhine, to the French general Hoche.

Head quarters at Offenbach, April 28

I have received several complaints relative to individual contributions levied on the right shore of the Rhine by the troops of the French army, which are absolutely contrary to the principles which you have published for the conquered countries on the left shore of that river.

I thought the armistice contracted between the two armies, according to the convention of Francfort, being supported upon the negotiations of peace, was to become general through the German territories; and I have ordered baron Mylius to make known to you in my name the representations analagous to the subject.

I beg, Sir, you will give credit to every thing which he may say on my part, and allow the districts where your armies are cantoned, to enjoy the effects of that humanity which you have professed in those of the Upper Rhine. This proceeding cannot but augment the very high consideration with which I have the honour to be, &c.

The general in chief of the French army of the Sambre and Meuse to general Werneck, commander of a corps of his Imperial majesty's troops.

Head quarters at Friedberg, April 29.

General baron Mylius has had the kindness to present me with two letters, which you did me the honour to write me, and which I avail myself of answering.

You may be assured, Sir, that I shall treat the country you mention in the same manner as I have treated that of the left shore of the Rhine, and even more favourably, having taken into consideration the number of its population, and the sterility of a great part of the soil. I readily believe that several complaints have been sent you respecting the partial requisition: Disorder generally attends war, and yourself, Sir, must know that it is impossible there should not be some knaves among so many thousands of brave and honest men. I have the honour, however, to assure you, the vexations committed are very trifling, and I have taken measures that they shall not be committed in future; and lastly, that those who are found to be guilty will be degraded at the head of the army. I have the honour to be, &c.

DUBLIN, *May* 23.

In obedience to an order of the lord lieutenant and council, it is the commander in chief's command, that the military do act without waiting for directions from the civil magistrate, in dispersing any tumultuous or unlawful assemblies of persons, threatening the peace of the realm, and the safety of the lives and properties of his majesty's loyal subjects wheresoever. Dub. Evening Post.

The Mid Lothian, a Scotch regiment of cavalry, were landed on Sunday last, after a tedious passage from Liverpool, and quartered for the present in the barracks. This is the second regiment of horse that has arrived within a few days.

Sunday morning, in consequence of information received by government that parties of United Irishmen resorted to certain houses in Strand-street, Dorset-street, Summer-hill, and Thomas-street assembling in the day time on account of the nocturnal vigilance of the yeomanry, parties of the military were sent to those houses, and upwards of 60 persons were apprehended in the act of consultation.

Yesterday two persons were taken into custody, attempting to seduce the bank guard—they were committed to Newgate.

On the 17th inst. there was a meeting in Dublin of 72 gentlemen of the bar, when they came to several resolutions. They declared it to be their opinion, that temperate and prudent measures ought to have preceded the adoption of new and violent modes of coercion—and that a reform in the representation of the people could alone restore tranquillity to the country.

There was another meeting the same day, of gentlemen belonging to that profession, who were of opinion it was highly inexpedient to hold a meeting for the discussion of any political subject at this time.

Yesterday morning a number of persons assembled at a house at Drumcondra, were taken into custody; and yesterday evening also a number of men were taken out of a public house in Thomas-street. They were all detained for examination.

WALPOLE, (N. H) *July* 17.

Extract of a letter to the editor from a gentleman in Vermont, dated Windsor, July 14th, 1797.

"Since the mail is closed we have received information from Canada that the two M'Leans, taken some time since, with one Butterfield, for treasonable practices, have been tried, and executed. 'Tis said that Butterfield turned "kings evidence," and has discovered an extensive plot against the province of Canada, in which are concerned a considerable number of the first men, on that side of the mountain, with the governor at their head; with it, also, is connected the purchase of arms in France. This information comes in a letter from colonel Porter now in Canada."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, dated May 3, 1797, *to a friend of the editor.*

"I wrote you in March from Edinburg, giving you a slight sketch of the folly and prodigality of Europe, and Scotch wisdom and economy. I arrived in London 2d of April; and, after making necessary arrangements, have amused myself with visiting whatever is rare or grotesque. I have been several times in the house of commons; have seen Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox, men who have made so much noise in the world. Their appearance does them no credit. Mr. Pitt is a tall thin man; his head and face are both small, his forehead is contracted, and his nose turns up, like a swine. Mr. Fox is very corpulent, resembling the round bellied —His head upon the principles of Lavater, is better than Pitt's, but his voice is flat and uncouth. I heard them both speak repeatedly, and was very much disappointed, that they should fall so far short of some of our second rate speakers in congress."

NEW-YORK, *July* 29.

By the Benjamin and Nancy we have received Dublin papers to the 30th May. The most prominent articles are—Bold exertions on the part of the people to effect a reformation, ecclesiastical and political, vigilant and rigorous measures of the government to suppress the rising spirit of revolution, and various meetings of the inhabitants for the purpose of declaring their sentiments upon this occasion, which they represent as really important and alarming.

A change of ministry is loudly called for both in England and Ireland.

The mutiny on board the British fleet was still prevalent on the 26th, exhibiting symptoms of increasing violence. Forcible means were seriously talked of to bring the sailors to their duty, but it is very doubtful whether such means would at present be well timed.

Mr. Joyce, one of the most active delegates, we are informed, was a tobacconist in Dublin, in very prosperous circumstances. He was taken in the night, and carried on board the fleet, where he was so closely restrained that none of his family knew what had become of him, till his name appeared in the public prints as one of the principal delegates.

Letters from Canada speak of the disaffection of the people, and the preparations of government against any ebullitions of revolutionary spirit. A number of gun boats were getting ready at Montreal.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 27.

In our last we mentioned the arrival of Dr. Buxton from New-York, and from general report, some other matters relative to that business; but since that we have been told that he has made a deposition on the business, in which it is said, he declares that about the beginning of May last, Dr. Romaine mentioned to him his expectation of being soon in possession of a quantity of vacant land, and that he (Dr. B) might, if he chose, have an appointment that would be of consequence, and requested he would not take a commission in the New-York militia, which he had in contemplation—That Dr. R. once shewed him a letter from Sir Wm. Pulteney in which Mr. Liston is mentioned and the doctor is advised to consult him, as the name of the minister would have more weight in England—That Dr. B. asked Dr. R. if he was going to Philadelphia to see Mr. Liston, on which he told him he should not, as Mr. Liston had given his answer.

We are also informed, Dr. Buxton says, about the middle of May Dr. Romaine told him that he had given up going to England, *as the plan* was laid aside.

Dr. Buxton deposed that Dr. Romaine never informed him what the plan was, but that he (Dr. B.) expected it was no more than the acquired settlement of back lands, and that Dr. Romaine's trip to Europe was to obtain the aid of some men of capital.

[Mer. D. Adv't.]

BALTIMORE, *July* 28.

A gentleman who arrived on the 24th at Philadelphia, direct from Tennessee, met governor Blount six miles beyond Staunton; which being mentioned at that place, a number of its respectable inhabitants immediately mounted their horses with a determination to overtake and detain him.

From the Aurora.

We are informed that governor Blount, before he left this city, had a great number of circular letters printed to be sent on to the state of Tennessee. We are in possession of one of them; an exact copy we now present to the public.

SIR, *Philadelphia, July* 6, 1797.

THE annexed is a copy of a letter [this is the letter to Carey, published in all the news-papers] with

which it seems Mr. Byers, of Tellico block-house, came express to this city, and delivered it about the 20th of June, to the president, with whom and his executive council, it remained until the 30th ultimo, when it was laid by him before both houses of congress, with other papers.

It is imputed to me, and has involved me in serious difficulties, the extent of which I cannot at present foresee. They will, however, be shortly detailed to you.

I ask of you to examine it with attention and determine for yourself, if the contemplated plan, let whoever may be the author, had gone into effect, what would have been the result to the citizens of Tennessee, whose good it has ever been and will be my happiness and duty to promote? [The citizens of the United States ought to inquire what would have been the result to the union? Surely, war with the most formidable powers in Europe.] I repeat, read and judge for yourself, regardless of popular clamour, which its publication has raised in this city, and other places, much to my injury. Shortly, I will be in Tennessee; in the mean-time believe me, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM BLOUNT.

The case of William Blount, late a senator of the United States, from the state of Tennessee, has occupied the public mind in speculating on the nature of his crime, and the mode by which he may be punished in an exemplary manner. His letter to Carey the Indian interpreter, has been proved upon him by adequate testimony, both in the house of representatives and the senate; the evidence has been sufficient to ground a judicial proceeding against him, in the federal court, under the 5th section of the act, entitled, "An act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," wherein it is declared "That if any person within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States begin to set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or state, with whom the United States are at peace, every such person so offending, shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall suffer fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court in which the conviction shall be had, so as that such fine shall not exceed three thousand dollars, nor the term of imprisonment be more than three years."—This law was limited in its operation to two years from June 5th. 1794, and on the 2d March 1797, was continued for two years more. It is under this law, that Mr. Blount will be prosecuted if the officers still engaged in the pursuit shall be able to apprehend him, before he escapes into a foreign territory.

It is now ascertained that Mr. Blount left this city in disguise on Sunday morning the 9th inst. about 8 o'clock, and a person who had from time to time during the course of the preceding week, given him information, at his request, of the roads and distances up the Susquehanna, was not dispatched until Wednesday following; by hard riding he got nearly up with him on this side of Wyoming, but he there lost his scent, and had to return here after a fruitless pursuit.

July 31.

The Corsica packet, we understand, in crossing the bay from this port last night, was suddenly struck and upset by a whirlwind. There were eighteen passengers on board, several of them women, and we are happy to hear the whole were fortunately taken up, and have arrived safe in this city. The cargo of the packet it is supposed, will be the greater part lost.

Dr. FENDALL

PROPOSES to leave Annapolis for Baltimore on the seventh instant, (if not before) those, therefore, who are disposed to consult the doctor in the intermediate time, on any or all the variety of diseases incident to the teeth and gums, and parts adjacent, &c. will find the doctor at Mr. Wharfe's.

August 2, 1797.

FOR SALE,

THE plantation whereon the subscriber now lives, containing about 400 acres, or more, in Prince-George's county, near Upper-Marlborough, about 10 miles from the Federal City, and 15 miles from Alexandria; on this land is the half of a fine mill seat, and a new mill building; also a seat just below, that may have the advantages of two fine streams that seldom fail, and every timber on the spot to build a mill complete. From the great advantages of excellent meadows, and nearly half woodland. I think there is no plantation for the quantity superior; the improvements are very valuable. Any person inclinable to purchase may view the land, and know the terms. I also will sell a quantity of valuable slaves, and some stock.

CHARLES BURGESS.

July 20, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber will petition the next Prince-George's county court for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in the said county, called PREVENTION ENLARGED, according to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

THOMAS G. ADDISON.

July 26, 1797.

Theatre, Annapolis.

MR. SALENKA respectfully informs the citizens of Annapolis, that in consequence of the badness of the weather, he has postponed his performances until Monday next, if fair, if not the first fair evening thereafter, that he may have an opportunity of exhibiting his

Wonderful deceptions of Electricity.

Also a variety of novel entertainments by Mr. Salenka and the Dog, never performed in this city; in particular the Dog, in character of a Fortune-teller, will tell any lady or gentleman's fortune by looking in their hands. The particulars will be expressed in the bills of the day.

August 3, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber will petition the next Prince-George's county court for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in the said county, called CHICHESTER WITH ADDITION RESURVEYED, according to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

ANTHONY ADDISON.

July 26, 1797.

Annapolis, August 1, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber will attend at Mr. S. Rawlings's on Friday the eighth day of September next, at Pig-Point on Saturday the ninth, at Elk-Ridge Landing on Thursday the fourteenth, and on all other days during the said month of September at his office of inspection in this city, for the purpose of receiving entries of carriages for the conveyance of persons, agreeably to the act of congress. The office of inspection is kept at the treasury.

GILBERT HAMILTON SMITH, Collector of the revenue for the 7th division, survey No. 1.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, in Anne-Arundel county, five miles from South river ferry, on Friday the 14th instant, a slim negro woman, of a dark complexion, or nearly black, named BURNETTA, but commonly called NETT, she has thick lips, and a sulky look if not pleased, and is an old offender, five feet six or seven inches high, thirty-four years of age; had on when she went away a brown osnabrig shift and petticoat, and took with her other cloaths, which I cannot describe; it is supposed she has a forged pass and will endeavour to pass as a free woman, as a number has been set free in the neighbourhood she left, and it is supposed that she is in or about Baltimore-town. And on the 24th instant, a negro man named EPHRAIM went off, he has a little of the yellowish cast, intermixed with black, his face full of pimples, has lost one of his fore teeth in his upper jaw, and has a small tuft of wool on his head that stands more strait up than any other part of the wool on his head, he is very round shin'd, and large thick feet, and pretty lusty made, he is about five feet seven or eight inches high, twenty five years of age; had on when he went away an osnabrig shirt and trousers, an old felt hat; he has other cloaths, but I cannot describe them; this fellow has petitioned Anne-Arundel county court for his freedom by the name of EPHRAIM SAVOY, which is not yet determined, and I suppose will endeavour to pass as a free man. Whoever takes up and delivers the said negro woman and the negro man to the subscriber, or secures them in any gaol, so that I get them again, shall be entitled to receive the above reward.

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS.

N. B. Should not this Ephraim Savoy be brought in to the subscriber before the next Anne-Arundel county court, which is the third Monday in September next, and the judges of that court be of opinion that his evidence is sufficient to give him his freedom, I will not pay the reward if brought in or secured after that time, but should their judgment be against him, the reward will be ready at any hour when demanded.

G. R.

July 25. 1797.

THERE is at the subscriber's plantation, near Annapolis, a dark bay HORSE, about two years old, and twelve hands and an half high, he is without any particular mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM PENNINGTON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made by the subscriber to the justices of Anne-Arundel county court, at the next September term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called CHANEY'S REST, the property of RICHARD PHELPS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, situate and lying on South river, in the county aforesaid, agreeably to an act of assembly in such case made and provided.

WILLIAM PHELPS.

William C. Bithray,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened store in the house formerly occupied by Mr. ROBERT COUDEN, where he has received and offers for sale a complete assortment of CHINA, GLASS, and COMMON WARE; likewise DRY and WET GOODS of different kinds, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Annapolis, July 4, 1797.

Fifty Dollars Reward,

TO any person apprehending and delivering at this place negro ISAAC, who left here yesterday morning, and is endeavouring to cross the Bay, his rout will be to the Delaware state, or Philadelphia; though a very timid fellow it will be difficult to apprehend him, as he runs remarkably fast; he is very black, and stoops a little, brisk and active, rather spare, but well proportioned, uncommonly slim betwixt his knee and calf of the leg, and a small space betwixt his two upper fore teeth, easily discovered when he laughs; generally wrinkles his forehead and manifests confusion when charged with any kind of offence; he formerly belonged to a widow VICKERS, of Tuckahoe hundred, in Talbot county, where it is probable he will make some stay, as his relations are there, and in that neighbourhood; he is a noted rogue, runaway, and horse rider; I have had him about three years, and he has not been corrected for his misconduct since he belonged to me, having always been spared by his fair promises and amendment for some time after; but lately he has been much in the habit of stealing from his fellow servants, and twice in a short time has he broke my store-room, and apprehending that he could be spared no longer, has made his escape. The above reward, and a dollar per mile for all above fifty that he shall be taken from this place, will be paid by me, at Magothy, in Anne-Arundel county, near Annapolis.

JOHN GIBSON.

July 26, 1797.

Annapolis, In COUNCIL, July 18, 1797.

WHEREAS several applications have been made to the governor and council for the delivery of final settlement certificates due to soldiers who served in the late war, under power of attorney appearing to have been executed by such soldiers, and by virtue of letters of administration granted on the estates of soldiers alleged to be dead; and whereas it appears necessary for the purposes of justice, and in conformity to the resolutions of the legislature *respecting certificates*, that proof should be adduced that the person applying in person or by attorney is in reality the person entitled to the certificates, or (in the case of an administrator) that he is next of kin, or a real, not a pretended creditor of the deceased person:

It is therefore ordered, that no certificate shall be delivered to persons applying under either of the above descriptions, unless satisfactory evidence is produced as to the requisites above stated.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council of the State of Maryland.

A STEADY NEGRO WOMAN who can cook, if well recommended, will receive good wages in a small family. Apply to the PRINTERS.

JAMES DAVENPORT,

Respectfully informs the citizens of the United States,

THAT HE WILL MAKE

MACHINES

For spinning Hemp, Flax, Tow, Cotton, Wool,
MANUFACTURING TWINES and
WEAVING, BY WATER,

ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

A MANUFACTORY on this principle, J. D. flatters himself, will meet with very general patronage, as the machines will be made and delivered, completely finished, *per* spindle or piece; nor will any charge be made for his patent rights, but liberty will be given to the purchaser to use them; the great inconvenience of employing workmen in their erection will be avoided, and the person wishing to erect them, will be able exactly to calculate the expence. He engages to set them to work, also to instruct, or cause to be instructed, any person or persons, in any part of the Union; who may purchase these machines, in their principles and method of erection, such purchaser paying travelling expences.

For terms, applications may be made at No. 74, Market-street, Philadelphia. Letters must be post-paid.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, two negro men, one committed on July 13th, by the name of DAVY, who says that he belongs to JOHN LUCE, of Fairfax county, state of Virginia, about 5 feet 5 inches high; his cloathing is an old kersey jacket and breeches, and osnabrig shirt. The other committed on July 13th, by the name of ABRAHAM, who says that he belongs to JAMES MADDOX, of Charles county; his cloathing is an old dimity jacket, and osnabrig shirt and trousers, he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, and has a young look. Their masters are desired to come and take them away in two months from their several dates, or they will be sold for their prison fees and other expences, agreeably to law.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

July 17, 1797.

Six Cents Reward.

LEFT the subscriber about the eighth of April, an apprentice boy named JAMES MAR, by trade a tailor. Whoever takes up the said apprentice, and will bring him home, shall receive the above reward, paid by

ISAAC NORFOLK.

For Sale,

A STOUT, healthy negro woman, with 3 female children—She is an excellent Cook, washes and irons extraordinary well, has had the small-pox, and will be warranted sober and honeſt—Sold for no fault whatever, but the immediate want of caſh. Inquire of the ſubſcriber near Piſcataway.

GEORGE R. LEIPER.

July 4, 1797.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Annapolis, which will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters, if not taken up before the firſt day of October next.

D. ADDISON, Annapolis.

John Brice, James Brice (2), James Bruce, Annapolis; John Beard, Matthew and John Beard (2), near Annapolis.

The Chancellor of Maryland, John Callahan, John Campbell (2), James Clerk, James Cook, Thomas U. P. Charleton (2), Hodigah Colins, care of Henry Criſt, Archd. Chiſholm (2), care of Rich. Mackubin, Annapolis; Richard Chew, ſen. major Richard Chew, Herring Bay.

Gabriel Duvall (3), John Davidſon (2), Walter Dorſey, Daniel Dulany (2), John Dorſey, Annapolis.

Geo. Fitzhugh, Annapolis; Jas. Froaſt, Anne-Arundel county; Mr. Fox, Middle Ferry.

John Gwinn (4), John Gaſſaway (3), James Gibbon, care of James Gibbon, John Gibſon, care of Mr. Randall, Annapolis; John Groves, Joſhua Groves, near Annapolis; James Gillingham, Ellicott's Lower Mills.

Samuel Harvey Howard, John Hurſt, Aquila Hall, Annapolis; Samuel Harriſon, ſen. near Pig Point; Richard Harriſon (2), Herring Bay.

The Judges of the General Court.

Monſ. Langloir (2), Annapolis.

Dr. William Murray, care of Dr. James Murray, Richard Mackubin (2), Ann Murrow, Gilbert Murdock (2), Annapolis; William Mackubbin, Patapſco Neck.

Mr. O'Duhigg (2), Annapolis.

Samuel Peacoe, Thomas Power, Annapolis; Johanna Plummer, Weſt river.

Allen Quynn (2), Annapolis.

The Regiſter of the Chancery Court, Henry Ridgely, 3d, Thomas Reeder, Annapolis.

Vachel Stevens (2), Robt. Smith, George Starck, Ignatius Shorter, Annapolis; Miſs Storie, care of Jno. Waſteneſs, Weſt river.

Philip Thomas (2), Richard Tootell (2), Judith Trigs.

John C. Weems, Annapolis; Mrs. Waſteneys, Herring Bay; John Weems, jun. George Whips, Anne-Arundel county.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

July 1, 1797.

Annapolis Races.

THE ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB PURSE will be run for on Tueſday the 26th day of September next, for all ages. On the next day will be run for a colt's purſe, for three and four years old. Any perſon not a member may ſtart a horſe on paying two ſhillings in the pound entrance, and to ſtart each day preciſely at 12 o'clock.

The members are requeſted to meet at Mr Whaſe's at 11 o'clock on the firſt day's race.

MR. DUPRES

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of this city, that he purpoſes teaching the FRENCH TONGUE, as he flatters himſelf his grammatical knowledge of the Engliſh tongue will enable him to inſtruct them in it as ſoon as any that has hitherto been in this city. The ſtricteſt attention will be paid to thoſe that will be pleaſed to favour him with their inſtructions. He will alſo teach gentlemen to play on the violin.

N. B. Any commands left at Mr. Criſt's will be punctually attended to.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as runaways, two negro women and one child, one committed on June 6th by the name of SALL, with a ſmall girl child, who ſays that ſhe belongs to SAMUEL BELL, of Cumberland county, ſhe is of a tall ſlender make; her cloathing is a calico jacket and petticoat, and oſnabrig ſhift. DINAH DAVIS, committed on June 12, who ſays ſhe belongs to JESSE ELLEGANT, of Montgomery county; her cloathing is a ſtriped jacket and petticoat and oſnabrig ſhift. Their maſters are deſired to take them away in two months from their ſeveral dates, or they will be ſold for their priſon fees and other expences, agreeably to law.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

June 12, 1797.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of WILLIAM CHAPMAN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in, legally atteſted, to JOHN GASSAWAY, who is authoriſed to receive the ſame, in order that the debts may be aſcertained, and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make payment, to

SUSANNA CHAPMAN, Adminiſtratrix.

For SALE,

A FEW acres of LAND, adjoining the College Green, very ſuitable for clover lots. Apply to

W. ALEXANDER.

THE COMMISSIONERS for carrying into effect the ſixth article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded between his Britannic majeſty and the United States of America, on the 19th day of November, 1794, having this day conſtituted their board, purſuant and agreeably to the ſaid treaty, do hereby give notice that they are ready to proceed to buſineſs accordingly: and they deſire that all claims under the ſaid article (which ſo far as the ſame deſcribes the caſes thereby provided for is hereunto annexed) may be lodged with their ſecretary without delay.

They further deſire that all ſuch claims may not only ſtate in what manner the ſeveral caſes come within the deſcription of the ſaid article, but alſo, ſpecially ſet forth the nature of the evidence by which the claimants reſpectively undertake to ſubſtantiate the ſame.

Extract from the ſaid article.

"Whereas it is alleged by divers Britiſh merchants and others, his majeſty's ſubjects, that debts to a conſiderable amount, which were *bonâ fide* contracted before the peace, ſtill remain owing to them by citizens or inhabitants of the United States; and that, by the operation of various lawful impediments ſince the peace, not only the full recovery of the ſaid debts has been delayed, but alſo the value and ſecurity thereof have been in ſeveral inſtances impaired and leſſened; ſo that by the ordinary courſe of judicial proceedings, the Britiſh creditors cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compenſation for the loſſes and damages which they have thereby ſuſtained: It is agreed that in all ſuch caſes, where full compenſation for ſuch loſſes and damages cannot, for whatever reaſon, be actually obtained, had, and received by the ſaid creditors, in the ordinary courſe of juſtice, the United States will make full and complete compenſation for the ſame to the ſaid creditors: but it is diſtinctly underſtood, that this proviſion is to extend to ſuch loſſes only as have been occaſioned by the lawful impediments aforeſaid, and is not to extend to loſſes occaſioned by ſuch inſolvency of the debtors, or other cauſes, as would equally have operated to produce ſuch loſs, if the ſaid impediments had not exiſted; nor to ſuch loſſes or damages as have been occaſioned by the manifeſt delay or negligence, or wilful omiſſion of the claimant."

By order of the board.

GRIFFITH EVANS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, *Commiſſioners Office*, No 3, South Sixth-Street, May 29th, 1797.

FERRY BOATS.

THE ſubſcribers beg leave to inform the public in general, that they have built two large convenient FERRY BOATS, for the conveyance of gentlemen and their horſes and carriages, &c. THOMAS TUCKER, on Weſt river, in Anne-Arundel county, runs to Kent Iſland and Talbot county, on the Eaſtern ſhore; WILLIAM W. HADAWAY, on the bay ſide, in Talbot county, oppoſite to Weſt river, runs to Weſt river and there abouts. As this is by far the moſt convenient rout from the Federal city or Alexandria to Eaſton, Cambridge, or any of the adjacent towns or counties on the Eaſtern ſhore, and will be attended with much leſs expence than any other paſſage to the before-mentioned places, we are determined to pay the greateſt attention, in order to give every ſatisfaction in our power to thoſe that will pleaſe to favour us with their cuſtom.

THOMAS TUCKER.
WILLIAM W. HADAWAY.

March 28, 1797.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 25th September laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, a negro woman named HENNY, formerly the property of Mr. GASSAWAY RAWLINGS, of ſaid county, ſhe is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, ſlender made, and dark complexion, large eyes, long hair, and on cloſe examination you may diſcover, on the top of her forehead, a few white hairs; her common apparel when ſhe left my ſervice was ſtriped country cloth jacket and petticoat, her under waiſtcoat is of courſe white country cloth, bound round with red, but as ſhe has taken a variety of cloathing it is expected ſhe will change as may beſt ſuit her own purpoſe; I do expect ſhe has obtained a forged paſs for her freedom, and that ſhe is harboured in or near Annapolis. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro woman, and confines her in any gaol, ſo that the ſubſcriber gets her again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges paid, by

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

N. B. All perſons are forbid harbouring or carrying off ſaid woman at their peril.

S. M.

Mulberry Hill, March 16, 1797.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be ſold at the Printing-Office,
Price, Two Dollars,

The LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Paſſed November Seſſion, 1796.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber's farm, about ſeven miles from Annapolis, on Wedneſday, the 5th inſtant, two ſlaves, WILL and TOM; they are brothers. WILL, a ſtraight, tall, well made fellow, upwards of ſix feet high, he is generally called black, but has rather a yellowiſh complexion, by trade a carpenter and cooper, and in general capable of the uſe of tools in almoſt any work; ſaws well at the whip ſaw, about thirty years of age, when he ſpeaks quick he ſtammers a little in his ſpeech. TOM, a ſtout well made fellow, a bright mulatto, twenty-four years of age, and about five feet nine or ten inches high; he is a complete hand at plantation work, and can handle tools pretty well. Their dreſs at home, upper jackets lined with flannel, and overalls of a drab colour, but they have a variety of other cloathing, and it is ſuppoſed they will not appear abroad in what they wear at home. Will writes pretty well, and if he and his brother are not furniſhed with paſſes from others, they will not be at a loſs for them, but upon proper examination may be diſcovered to be forged. Theſe people, it is imagined, are gone for Baltimore-town, as Tom has a wife living there, with Mr. Thomas Edwards. For taking up and ſecuring the two fellows in the gaol of Baltimore-town, or any other gaol, ſo that I get them again, a reward of eighty dollars, and for either forty dollars.

THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 10, 1797.

George-town Bridge Company.

Extract of an act paſſed by the legiſlature of the State of Maryland, on the 29th December, 1791, entitled, An act for erecting a bridge over Patowmack river.

"AND be it enacted, that the ſaid directors, or "any two of them, ſhall and may require "any ſum or ſums of money, in equal proportion, "from each and every proprietor, as may from time "to time be neceſſary for carrying on the building "of the ſaid bridge, and, after giving three months "public notice, it ſhall and may be lawful for the "directors to ſue for and recover, in the name of the "company, ſuch unpaid requiſition, with all coſts and "charges incidental thereto, and legal intereſt thereon "from the time the ſame ſhould have been paid; "and the neglect or refuſal to pay any ſuch requiſition, after public notice ſhall have been given at "leaſt for three months in all the news papers herein "before enumerated, ſhall have the effect to forfeit "all preceding payments made on the ſhare or ſhares "ſo neglected or refuſed to be paid, to the uſe and "benefit of the company."

The above extract is publiſhed for the information of ſuch of the ſtockholders as have not complied with the requiſitions heretofore made; they are as follow: On the 1ſt Nov. 1795, 20 dolls. on the 10th May, 1796, 40 dolls. on the 20th July, 1796, 40 dolls. on the 1ſt Sept. 1796, 40 dolls. and on the 1ſt Nov. 1796, 60 dolls. Caution is now given, that after the expiration of the time limited for the continuance of this advertiſement (three months) the law will be carried into rigid and complete effect againſt all the delinquents.

By order of the Directors,

WALTER SMITH, Treaſurer.

George-town, May 1, 1797.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT 1000 or 1200 acres of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on the ſouth ſide of Magothy river, adjoining the water, and about ſix or ſeven miles from Annapolis; the greater part of the ſaid land is well timbered, it will afford a great quantity of wharf logs, ſpars and yards, &c. timber and wood of any kind may be conveyed either to Baltimore or Annapolis with very little trouble. Any perſon inclined to purchaſe the above land may be informed of its ſituation by applying to captain CHARLES ROBINSON, in Baltimore-town, or may view the premiſes by applying to the ſubſcriber, in Annapolis. If required immediate poſſeſſion will be given, with an indiſputable title.

P. H. WATTS.

March 4, 1797.

Annapolis, 15th February, 1797.

I OFFER for SALE my PLANTATION near this city, it contains two hundred and thirty-ſeven acres, about one half thereof in wood; it borders on the Severn river, and is ſituate between two and three miles from this city. There are ſeveral very beautiful ſituations and proſpects, commanding a view of the river and bay. The improvements are, an overſeer's houſe, a kitchen, and a new framed barn. It has alſo ſeveral ſprings of excellent water. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately.

HENRY RIDGELY.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.